of dams on rivers in Orissa under the major and medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of the dams completed so far in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fish catches in the country

2400. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of fish catches in the country at present;

(b) what was the quantity of catches at the end of the Sixth Plan and that expected at the end of the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the incentives and the facilities given to this industry to increase fish catches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The estimated fish catch in the country during 1986-87 was 29.16 lakhs tonnes.

(b) The estimated landing of fish at the end of the Sixth Plan was 28.01 lakh tonnes. The target for production by the end of Seventh Plan is 34.00 lakhs tonnes.

(c) Some of the important incentives and schemes implemented through the State Governments and Union Territories to increase fish catches are as follows:

Marine Sector

(i) Assistance to the States for modernising 5000 traditional fishing craft by motorization and introduction of about 200 improved beach landing craft;

(ii) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered resource specific fishing vessels to 500 by the end of the current plan;

(iii) providing 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep fishing vessels;

(iv) providing loans on soft terms for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee before its abolition and, thereafter, through Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India;

(v) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys and construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and landing facilities at smaller fishing centres;

(vi) training of fishery operatives for manning of fishing vessels;

(vii) 50 per cent grant to States for implementation of Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen;

Inland Sector

(viii) promotion of fish seed production by constructing 45 commercial size Fish Seed Hatcheries in States;

(ix) establishment of a number of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies at district level for development of aquaculture with suitable subsidy;

(x) establishment of Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farms, Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies, Pilot prawn hatcheries and farms in the maritime States and UTs and in some land locked States with suitable subsidy; and

(xi) establishment of sewage fed fish farms at selected centres.

Training in modern agriculture in Orissa

2401. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's plan to provide the benefits of irrigation

and the modern agricultural know-how to farmers of backward areas and adivasis;

(b) whether there is any such scheme to train Adivasis of Orissa about modern agricultural know-how; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The benefits of irrigation and modern agricultural know-how are provided to farmers of backward areas and adivasis through a number of development schemes. The integrated water resources development scheme, including schemes in tribal and backward areas are planned and implemented by the State Governments. The tribal sub-plan approach, which aims at an area development of scheduled tribe concentrated areas is meant to specifically benefit the tribal farmers. In addition, the Central Ground Water Board is giving special attention for studying the possibilities of water resources development in tribal and backward areas.

For the transfer of modern agricultural know-how to the farmers, a programme of agricultural extension known as the Training and Visit system is being implemented in 17 states, including tribal and backward areas in these States. This scheme being implemented by the concerned state government provides for a large number of field extension staff who regularly visit the farmers and train them in modern agricultural technology. The transfer of agricultural technology is also achieved through the programmes run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, namely, National demonstrations, operational research projects, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, and lab. to land programme.

(b) and (c) In order to train the farmers of Orissa about the modern agricultural know-how, the training and visit system of extension was introduced in the State of Orissa since June, 1977. This project is in operation in all the 30 districts of the State including the backward areas and predominently adivasi districts. The modern agricultural technologies developed by the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology are tested in 13 adaptive research centres, of which 9 are in the tribal areas, and are transferred to the farmers through the systematic training of the field extension workers in these technologies and the regular visit of the extension workers to the farmers' fields. These efforts are supplemented by exhibition, demonstrations, farm fairs, and farm related programmes through mass media.

There are also 5 Krishi Vigyan Kendras operating in Orissa out of which 3 are located in the adivasi districts of Keonjhar, Koraput and Ganjam. They train farmers, farm women and farm youth in agriculture and allied areas. There are also 3 scheduled tribe projects run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the tribal districts of Koraput, Phulbani and Keonjhar.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all the blocks of Orissa including tribal areas. Under this, the farmers are assisted in taking up modern agriculture through financial subsidies for investing in minor irrigation, land development and other agricultural activities. The pattern of subsidy is generally 25 per cent for small farmers, 33.3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent for tribal beneficiaries.

Research and development on agriculture with low water requirement

2402. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the latest research done in Israel and other countries in the fields of hydrophonics and other methods of agriculture where in minimum water